Examples are in the collections of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia; The National Museum; The Chicago Academy of Science, Mr. Bryant Walker, and the writer.

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## NOTES ON SOME AUSTRALIAN UNIONIDÆ.

BY L. S. FRIERSON.

A series of shells covering nearly the whole range of species credited to Australia having been received from the well-known conchologist, Mr. Wm. T. Bednall of Adelaide, reveals several interesting points, which may constitute as many "addenda and corrigenda" to Mr. C. T. Simpson's "Synopsis of the Naiades."

Page 891. *Unio bednalli* Tate was described in 1882, Proceedings Royal Society of South Australia, page 56. The shell, as evidenced by notes, and a fine series of specimens from Mr. Bednall, is not a form of *Diplodon australis* (Lam.) Hanley, but is much nearer to *D. wilsonii* Lea (= *stuarti* Adams and Angas). A specimen of *bednalli* is over $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ high, whereas a specimen of *D. australis* var. *legrandi* (an elongated variety) is 3 inches long and 2 inches high). *D. bednalli* Tate therefore should be removed as a synonym of *australis*, and restored to specific rank, from whence, should it ever be degraded, it must fall under *D. wilsonii* Lea, as a variety.

A series of shells labeled *U. angasii* Lea revealed the following facts: *U. angasii*, credited to MSS. of Lea, was described by Sowerby in Conchologia Iconica, and placed by Mr. Simpson as a synonym of *D. shuttleworthii* Lea. A casual observation of the lot seemed to indicate two species. A critical study of both the actual specimens with the original descriptions of both species confirmed this impression. *Diplodon shuttleworthii* Lea (besides being apparently larger) has a deeply and coarsely sulcated disc, and is covered with a heavy, thick, scaly epidermis resembling that of *D. cucumoides*.

On the other hand the *D. angasii* Sowerby is apparently a smaller species, is much *thinner*, with a smooth surface and covered with a *thin* epidermis, with nothing more than *fine* sulcations, scarcely noticeable. But as a final clincher, a young specimen of *D. angasii* (having beaks so perfect as to show the glochidial shell) shows a

beak having not a trace of radial sculpture, but only a *fine*, concentric sulcation. Hence the shell not only is not *D. shuttleworthii*, but strictly speaking is not even a *Diplodon*. The beaks of *D. shuttleworthii* have "strongly, irregularly radiate, curved bars."

Mr. Bednall was unable to procure for me a single example of *D. vittatus* Lea, or *D. evansii* A. & A., or of *D. wilsonii*, having uneroded beaks. But from the general similarity of the shells, it is, I believe, more than probable that a subgenus composed of these and possibly other Australian shells, having concentric beak sculpture or none, should be made and the definition of *Diplodon* be correspondingly broadened.

## NOTES.

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H. A. P., C. W. J.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A NEW PTEROPOD FROM NEW ENGLAND.—By C. H. Danforth, (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. xxxiv, pp. 1–19, pl. 1–4).

This new pteropod, *Pædoclione doliiformis*, which also proves to be a new genus, was taken in the plankton of Casco Bay, Me., on the nights of Aug. 28 and Sept. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1902. On a hasty examination it was referred to a larva of some gymnosomatous pteropod. Later, in making some sections, they were found to be sexually matured adults. "This genus does not properly fall under any established family although perhaps it approaches most nearly the *Clionidæ*, from which it differs in having an odd number of cephalocones and in having the entire posterior part of the body filled by the viscera." The species is described as: "Transparent;